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Argentina

Citrus

Semi-annual

2004

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Report Highlights:
Overall citrus production in calendar year (CY) 2004 is expected to fall 4 per cent to 2.2 million metric tons (MT) compared with CY 2003 due to unfavorable weather conditions. Exports of certain citrus products are expected to follow suit, with drops in lemon and grapefruit shipments forecast for 2004. However, exports of tangerines and oranges are forecast to be slightly higher than in 2003. A factor that will affect negatively citrus exports will the more stringent import requirements imposed by the European Union as a result of findings of three diseases in citrus shipments form Argentina in 2003. Small volumes of imports have occurred as the Argentine peso is slowly appreciating in real terms. Domestic consumption is forecast to drop a little in 2004 since less fruit will reach the market.

Includes PSD Changes: Yes
Includes Trade Matrix: Yes
Semi-Annual Report
Buenos Aires [AR1]
[AR]

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Section I. Situation and Outlook

Production

Total citrus production in CY 2004 is forecast to decline 4 per cent with respect to CY 2003 due to unfavorable weather conditions in the north central Argentina. Tangerine and Orange production however, is expected to increase about 5 per cent since the Northeastern region, where most of oranges and tangerines plantations are grown, did not undergo any negative climatic event. Lemon production in the Province of Tucuman, the main production area, will suffer a decrease of nearly 10 per cent due to the effect of the drought in early summer. Grapefruit production will be the most affected with a fall of 20 per cent in CY 2004.

Table 1. Production

	Total Citrus Production	
	2003	2004
Lemon	1,050,000	950,000
Tangerines	380,000	400,000
Oranges	700,000	730,000
Grapefruits	185,000	150,000
Grand total	2,315,000	2,232,000

Production Regions

Two are the main production areas in Argentina. Northwestern Argentina (NOA) and Northeastern Argentina (NEA).

The NEA covers the provinces of Entre Rios, Corrientes and Misiones, and mainly produces Oranges and Tangerines. In CY 2003, there were no extreme climatic events in that region that affected citrus production: drought was not an issue here as it was in the Northern regions. This is the oldest citrus production area in Argentina and enjoyed its golden years in the 1970's. Production units are very spread about in many small orchards. Orchards are generally old, and production techniques have evolved little since the 1970s, compared with the new plantations in the NOA.

The NOA encompasses mainly the provinces of Tucuman, Jujuy and Salta. Tucuman is specialized in lemon production accounting for the 90 per cent of the total Argentina production. Tucuman's annual rainfall regime is 80 inches, concentrated from October through April. In 2003, rains did not occur until late January. The lack of spring precipitation caused severe damages in lemon yields, and affected quality through the small size of the fruit.

Orange and grapefruit production is mainly located in the provinces of Jujuy and Salta close to the Bolivian border. Valencia oranges from Jujuy ripen earlier than in the rest of the southern hemisphere. Therefore, despite the lack of thermal amplitude (difference between the day and night temperature) in this area, which necessitates the degreening of the fruit in especially designed chambers, these oranges arrive in Europe 40 days before those from competitor South Africa. Oranges from the NOA arrive in Europe at the beginning of July facing their first competition in August, when oranges from South Africa just begin to reach European ports. This makes the export period for this area very short and intense. Yields in the NOA are 80 metric tons (MT) per hectare (ha) for lemons, 60 MT/ha. for oranges and grapefruits and 50 MT/ha. for tangerines.

Domestic Consumption

Table 2. Domestic consumption in kilogram (Kg.)/Capita/Year

Species	2001	2002	2003
Lemon	2.66	1.93	1.481
Tangerines	9.31	9.18	6.62
Oranges	14.33	11.77	11.34
Grapefruit	1.83	1.98	0.85
Total	28.13	24.86	20.29

Source: Argentine Citrus Federation (FEDERCITRUS)

Table 3. Volume of citrus traded in the Buenos Aires Central Market according to its origin

Species	NOA Volume (MT)	NEA Volume (MT)	OTHER Volume (MT)	Total Volume (MT)
Lemon	25706.3	7771.7	408.6	33886.6
Oranges	10329.1	82657.1	3564.6	96550.8
Tangerines	303.4	77122.6	174.8	77600.8
Grapefruit	9635.7	3904.7	358.6	13899.0
Total	45974.5	171456.1	4506.6	221937.2

Source: Buenos Aires Central Market for Fruits and Vegetables

Table 4. Volume of citrus traded in the Buenos Aires Central Market for variety

Domestic Consumption per variety CY 2003		
Species	**Variety**	**Volume (MT)**
Lemons	Eureka	24917.1
	Genova	4749.6
	Othes: Lisboa, Limoneira	4219.9
	Total	**33886.6**
Oranges	Valencia	50500.2
	Washington Navel	10505.7
	Valencia Late	9103.1
	Hamlin	3037.7
	Royal Navel	2856.2
	Pineapple	2548.0
	Salustiana	1223.9
	Valencia Seedless	1051.2
	Others: Navelina, Navel Late, Lue Gin Go, Jaffa, Tangerina, Star Navel, Sanguinea	15722.1
	Total	**96550.8**

Species	Variety	Volume (MT)
Tangerines	Dancy	11963.0
	Ellendale	11667.0
	Murcot	10853.9
	Criolla	10569.2
	Okitsu	9395.5
	Encore	5011.1
	Nova	1623.0
	Satsuma	1505.8
	Others: Orthanique Montenegri, Salteñita, Malvasio, Clementina Campeona	15000.5
	Total	**77600.0**
Grapefruit	Pink	2294.0
	Ruby Red	1954.8
	Ruby	1410.6
	White	1261.3
	Star Ruby	731.6
	Marsh. Seed	425.9
	Others: Rio red, Rouge Toma, Henninger, Foster, Flame	5820.8
	Total	**13899.0**

Trade

Total citrus exports for CY 2003 were 482,000 MT, a 15 per cent increase with respect to 2002. Total citrus exports values accounted for $179 millions in 2003, 38 percent more than that achieved in 2002. This increase was due to the higher international prices attained in 2003 for tangerines, oranges and grapefruit.

The E.U. continued to be the main market for the Argentine citrus, accounting for 70 per cent of the total exports of 2003, 334,000 MT. The Russian Federation followed with 15 per cent, 75,000 MT. In 2002, total Argentine citrus exported to Europe accounted for 282,000 MT while the Russian Federation purchased 64,000 MT. Industry sources assert that the Russian Federation has become a steady and demanding in quality market, willing to pay more for premium quality fruit.

Table 5. Export values

Lemons - Export Values in U.S. $			
Country	**Jan - Dec 2002**	**Jan – Dec 2003**	**Jan - Feb 2004**
- World -	87307766	129030663	143558
Russian Federation	16974353	22599189	134456
Spain	12235125	21994233	0
Netherlands	10967335	19989211	0
Italy	10458520	18808318	0
Greece	9795725	14430417	0
Poland	4966012	6125830	0
Belgium	8111393	6690943	0

United Kingdom	2891056	4619323	5700
Canada	5183907	3848459	0
Ukraine	1669552	3226586	0
Others	4054788	6698154	3402

Oranges - Export Values in U.S. $			
Country	**Jan - Dec 2002**	**Jan – Dec 2003**	**Jan - Feb 2004**
- World -	17590656	21617574	0
Spain	3630968	6518337	0
Netherlands	4324783	4828231	0
Belgium	4068882	3465527	0
Russian Federation	1149391	2216867	0
United Kingdom	757496	573046	0
Poland	139997	790257	0
Italy	363961	763164	0
Portugal	61000	594582	0
Ukraine	538340	463316	0
Sweden	250848	195332	0
Others	2304990	1208915	0

Tangerines - Export Values in U.S. $			
Country	**Jan - Dec 2002**	**Jan – Dec 2003**	**Jan - Feb 2004**
- World -	17633137	18851841	500900
Netherlands	6627916	7344094	403700
United Kingdom	3570979	2188986	97200
Russian Federation	1949080	2665083	0
Philippines	788316	1467921	0
Canada	1251871	1180909	0
Belgium	1095652	607986	0
Spain	404879	495741	0
Poland	195456	508340	0
Others	1748988	2392781	0

Tangerines - Export Values in U.S. $			
Country	**Jan - Dec 2002**	**Jan – Dec 2003**	**Jan - Feb 2004**
- World -	6349243	9132799	0
Belgium	3769945	5399703	0
Netherlands	847611	1119892	0
Spain	436789	788042	0
Romania	0	371910	0
Russian Federation	534705	485123	0
Italy	132627	250769	0
Poland	27702	202231	0
Greece	144922	137190	0

Ukraine	66344	128097	0
Others	388598	249842	0

Source: National Institute for Statistics and Census (INDEC)

Table 6. Export and Import requirements

Oranges, Tangerines, Lemons and Grapefruit	
Import tariff Outside the Mercosur Area (%)	11.50
Export tax (%)	5.00
Statistical tax (%)	0.50
Import tariff Inside the Mercosur Area	0.00
Rebate Cases containing 16 to 20 Kg (%)	4.05
Rebate Cases containing 16 Kg or less (%)	5.00

Factors Affecting Industry Structure

The Economic Context

In the last two years, Argentina has gone through one of the deepest economic crises in history. With a 70 per cent devaluation of the peso, inflation of 40 per cent and, the conversion at local currency (pesification) of the loans originally taken in dollars, in February 2002, producers, packers and processors found themselves in a new positive economic context, given the importance of the export market. After two years of taking advantage of this new situation, production costs are increasing and, profitability is dropping to pre-devaluation levels. Banks are still unable to offer loans at reasonable interest rates. The International price of oil makes freights cost higher and energy prices are expected to increase for the first time in two years. Only two variables are still helping keep figures positive: the high value of the Euro against the dollar, and the international interest rate, which may affect those that have borrowed money from foreign banks.

Phytosanitary Issues

On November 11, 2003, the Spanish Ministry of Agriculture decided to interrupt imports of Argentine citrus based on findings of the citrus disease –black spot, on shipments of Argentine citrus. All the shipments affected were rejected, and a ban on all citrus from Argentina imposed immediately. As a result, Spain issued an emergency directive, which allowed for the exclusion of the Argentine citrus due to the risk of black spot as well as citrus canker and citrus scab, three diseases that do not exist in the EU. On April 29, 2004, the EU passed a new rule that allowed for the strengthening of the control measures applied to all citrus from Argentina and Brazil in order to protect its agriculture from the three diseases. Sources in the industry informed that this new rule as applied by the Argentine Plant Protection Agency (SENASA) has already excluded some of the largest citrus producers/exporters of Argentina.

The Energy Crisis

Argentine packinghouses and manufacturing plants are highly dependent on natural gas as their only source of energy. Due to the lack of investments in the past two years, mainly due to the Argentine Government (GOA) domestic price controls, Argentina's gas suppliers and carriers found themselves unable to deliver all that natural gas that the households and the industry needed. As a consequence, the GOA decided to cut exports of natural gas to neighboring countries, and prioritize the household supply of energy by limiting the amount of natural gas delivered to the manufacturing sector. The citrus industry has been greatly affected by that measure. Packinghouses have to stop producing and their personnel temporarily suspended due to the lack of energy. Although it is too early to predict the impact on the export capacity of the country, sources in the industry mentioned losses of nearly five percent of the export capacity for 2004 if this policy is not soon reverted.

Investments
In the past two years, the Argentine citrus industry regained competitiveness and was able to plowback retained earnings in new developments. Thus, two of the largest companies have invested in new micro-spray irrigation systems valued at $6 million and $7 million respectively. The main goal of this investment has been to avoid losses in plants due to root diseases caused by the old flooding system. Together with the modernization of the irrigation of the orchards, new plantations are being developed using new genetic materials that allow a higher plantation density with a better use of the sun, soil, water, and nutrients.

The Impact of a Larger European Union
Sources in the industry believe that the enlarged European Union will in one way or another benefit Argentine citrus exports. In the short run the ten new countries represent no competition and the EU will continue its strong demand for Argentine citrus. In the long run, as the new EU countries become richer, they will demand more. The only threat would be subsidies and other supportive financial help that could end up creating a new citrus producing area even though conditions are not the best for this kind of production.

An Option to Reach Asia
On March 8-9, 2004 Argentina and Chile signed an agreement that could result in Argentine citrus being exported to Asia through the port of Mejillones on the Chilean Pacific Ocean. If Argentina can guarantee that a number of diseases will be under control, then Chile will allow the transit of Argentine fruits through its territory. This would lower the Argentine costs giving this industry an advantage to compete in the international market. Currently, Argentine citrus from the NOA have to go down 1000 Kilometers to the port of Campana in the Parana river, and then go south through South Africa or up through the Panama Canal to reach the Pacific Ocean. This new option would save time and money to the Argentine exporters. Despite the saving in distance that this new route will imply, sources in the industry stated that 1000 Kilometers is a long distance, and that the construction of a transport route through the Andes Mountains is not an easy task. There are only two ways to go through the Andes and one of them is very rough. Also very steep slopes have to be overcome. International transport needed for this trip are valued in dollars, versus the national ones are paid in Argentine pesos. All the foregoing suggests that the cost to go through the Andes might initially be even higher than the traditional one.

A number of Argentine citrus packers have created the Argentine Citrus Export Consortium in order to standardize Argentine exports to Japan. Argentine citrus shipments to Japan totaled 940 MT and $482,000 in CY 2003. Lemons exports accounted for 820 MT valued at $436,000, Oranges volumes were 75 MT at $26,000 and grapefruits volumes reached 45 MT at a value of $20,000. In 2004, it is expected that shipments to Japan will increase four times reaching 4,000 MT of lemons.

Certified Plantations and Products
Due to the importance of the European market, most of the orchards that wish to export to the EU are certified with the Eruep-GAP. Also, many packers have been able to certify their process with the ISO 9000 standards. Those exporting essential oils and juice to the United States, are HACCP certified.

Prices

Table 7. Wholesale domestic prices in Argentine US dollars per kilo

Lemon	CY 2001	CY 2002	CY 2003	CY 2004
January	$0.31	$0.32	$0.16	$0.25
February	$0.36	$0.23	$0.21	$0.22
March	$0.36	$0.15	$0.22	$0.22
April	$0.34	$0.11	$0.17	$0.24
May	$0.29	$0.09	$0.15	
June	$0.25	$0.08	$0.13	
July	$0.24	$0.08	$0.13	
August	$0.23	$0.08	$0.12	
September	$0.23	$0.08	$0.13	
October	$0.22	$0.11	$0.14	
November	$0.22	$0.13	$0.15	
December	$0.27	$0.14	$0.25	
Average	$0.28	$0.13	$0.16	
Oranges	**CY 2001**	**CY 2002**	**CY 2003**	**CY 2004**
January	$0.28	$0.12	$0.18	$0.18
February	$0.24	$0.09	$0.26	$0.24
March	$0.27	$0.13	$0.25	$0.36
April	$0.27	$0.10	$0.25	$0.41
May	$0.33	$0.09	$0.21	
June	$0.27	$0.10	$0.16	
July	$0.22	$0.09	$0.16	
August	$0.21	$0.08	$0.14	
September	$0.20	$0.09	$0.15	
October	$0.21	$0.11	$0.13	
November	$0.18	$0.15	$0.18	
December	$0.19	$0.20	$0.17	
Average	$0.24	$0.11	$0.19	
Tangerines	**CY 2001**	**CY 2002**	**CY 2003**	**CY 2004**
January	$0.28	$0.21	$0.21	$0.29
February	$0.38	$0.19	$0.18	$0.30
March	$0.33	$0.11	$0.20	$0.21
April	$0.25	$0.08	$0.16	$0.16
May	$0.24	$0.10	$0.14	
June	$0.20	$0.10	$0.11	
July	$0.19	$0.10	$0.10	
August	$0.21	$0.09	$0.10	
September	$0.21	$0.10	$0.13	
October	$0.19	$0.11	$0.14	
November	$0.22	$0.14	$0.16	
December	$0.29	$0.19	$0.25	
Average	$0.25	$0.13	$0.16	

Grapefruit	CY 2001	CY 2002	CY 2003	CY 2004
January	$0.37	$0.14	$0.28	$0.41
February	$0.37	$0.13	$0.39	$0.43
March	$0.31	$0.15	$0.19	$0.45
April	$0.24	$0.10	$0.17	$0.31
May	$0.24	$0.10	$0.15	
June	$0.27	$0.10	$0.14	
July	$0.25	$0.10	$0.14	
August	$0.24	$0.09	$0.14	
September	$0.25	$0.10	$0.14	
October	$0.22	$0.11	$0.14	
November	$0.20	$0.15	$0.17	
December	$0.21	$0.19	$0.39	
Average	$0.26	$0.12	$0.20	

Source: Buenos Aires Central Market

Table 8: Retail domestic prices in U.S. dollars per Kilo

	Lemons			Orange		
Months	2002	2003	2004	2002	2003	2004
January	$0.64	$0.36	$0.54	$0.28	$0.36	$0.40
February	$0.57	$0.45	$0.47	$0.25	$0.43	$0.49
March	$0.34	$0.49	$0.48	$0.22	$0.48	$0.62
April	$0.32	$0.43	$0.49	$0.25	$0.44	$0.64
May	$0.25	$0.38		$0.22	$0.37	
June	$0.22	$0.34		$0.19	$0.31	
July	$0.22	$0.32		$0.19	$0.28	
August	$0.22	$0.31		$0.18	$0.27	
September	$0.20	$0.32		$0.17	$0.29	
October	$0.25	$0.47		$0.20	$0.33	
November	$0.28	$0.54		$0.22	$0.34	
December	$0.30	$0.54		$0.30	$0.35	

Source: The National Institute for Statistics and Census (INDEC)

Table 9. FOB Prices in U.S. Dollars

Average FOB Prices		
Species	2002	2003
Citrus	$240	$318
Lemons	$335	$274
Tangerines	$270	$328
Oranges	$119	$157
Grapefruits	$145	$148

Source: The National Institute for Statistics and Census (INDEC)

Section II. Statistical Tables

PSD Table							
Country	Argentina						
Commodity	Fresh Lemons				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)		
	2001	Revised	2002	Estimate	2003	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2002		01/2003		01/2004	MM/YYYY
Area Planted	46000	46000	44100	44100	44100	44100	(HECTARES)
Area Harvested	42000	42000	42000	42000	42000	42000	(HECTARES)
Bearing Trees	9200	9200	9200	9200	9200	9200	(1000 TREES)
Non-Bearing Trees	2700	2700	2700	2700	2700	2700	(1000 TREES)
TOTAL No. Of Trees	11900	11900	11900	11900	11900	11900	(1000 TREES)
Production	1200	1200	1050	1050	900	950	(1000 MT)
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	1200	1200	1050	1050	900	950	(1000 MT)
Exports	270	270	350	340	250	300	(1000 MT)
Fresh Dom. Consumption	50	50	35	35	35	35	(1000 MT)
Processing	880	880	665	675	615	615	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	1200	1200	1050	1050	900	950	(1000 MT)

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	**Argentina**		
Commodity	**Fresh Lemons**		
Time Period	**CY**	**Units:**	**MT**
Exports for:	**2002**		**2003**
U.S.	0	**U.S.**	0
Others		**Others**	
Russian Federation	53009	**Russian Federation**	61227
Spain	36176	**Spain**	55351
Netherlands	35679	**Netherlands**	53843
Italy	33602	**Italy**	49887
Greece	30196	**Greece**	33293
Poland	15736	**Poland**	17462
Belgium	23029	**Belgium**	16139
UK	7811	**UK**	10826
Canada	14874	**Canada**	10177
Ukraine	5476	**Ukraine**	8803
Total for Others	255588		317008
Others not Listed	12126		17378
Grand Total	267714		334386

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	**Argentina**		
Commodity	**Fresh Lemons**		
Time Period	**CY**	**Units:**	**MT**
Imports for:	**2002**		**2003**
U.S.	0	**U.S.**	0
Others		**Others**	
Brazil	23	**Brazil**	37
Uruguay	0	**Uruguay**	23
Spain	71	**Spain**	13
Total for Others	94		73
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	94		73

Prices Table			
Country	**Argentina**		
Commodity	**Fresh Lemons**		
Prices in	**US$ FOB**	**per uom**	**MT**
Year	**2002**	**2003**	**% Change**
Jan	470	0	-100%
Feb	390	0	-100%
Mar	350	350	0%
Apr	340	420	24%
May	340	390	15%
Jun	320	380	19%
Jul	320	380	19%
Aug	320	390	22%
Sep	310	390	26%
Oct	330	420	27%
Nov	290	0	-100%
Dec	240	170	-29%

PSD Table							
Country	Argentina						
Commodity	Fresh Oranges				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)		
	2001	Revised	2002	Estimate	2003	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2002		01/2003		01/2004	MM/YYYY
Area Planted	63000	63000	63000	63000	60000	60000	(HECTARES)
Area Harvested	60000	60000	60000	60000	58000	58000	(HECTARES)
Bearing Trees	21500	21500	22000	22000	20000	20000	(1000 TREES)
Non-Bearing Trees	2140	2140	2200	2200	3000	3000	(1000 TREES)
TOTAL No. Of Trees	23640	23640	24200	24200	23000	23000	(1000 TREES)
Production	780	780	725	700	730	730	(1000 MT)
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	780	780	725	700	730	730	(1000 MT)
Exports	80	80	76	76	80	80	(1000 MT)
Fresh Dom. Consumption	540	540	489	474	490	490	(1000 MT)
Processing	160	160	160	150	160	160	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	780	780	725	700	730	730	(1000 MT)

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	**Argentina**		
Commodity	**Fresh Oranges**		
Time Period	**CY**	**Units:**	**MT**
Exports for:	**2002**		**2003**
U.S.	**0**	**U.S.**	**0**
Others		**Others**	
Spain	16587	**Spain**	21882
Netherlands	18146	**Netherlands**	18724
Belgium	12737	**Belgium**	10502
Russian Federation	3936	**Russian Federation**	6909
United Kingdom	6406	**United Kingdom**	3862
Poland	481	**Poland**	3577
Italy	1212	**Italy**	2569
Portugal	229	**Portugal**	1744
Ukraine	1642	**Ukraine**	1359
Sweden	2315	**Sweden**	1251
Total for Others	63691		72379
Others not Listed	21134		3720
Grand Total	84825		76099

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	**Argentina**		
Commodity	**Fresh Oranges**		
Time Period	**CY**	**Units:**	**MT**
Imports for:	**2002**		**2003**
U.S.	0		0
Others		**Others**	
Brazil	0	**Brazil**	248
Spain	153	**Spain**	43
Chile	0	**Chile**	41
Uruguay	0	**Uruguay**	3
Mexico	96	**Mexico**	0
Total for Others	249		335
Others not Listed			
Grand Total	249		335

Prices Table			
Country	**Argentina**		
Commodity	**Fresh Oranges**		
Prices in	**US$ FOB**	**per uom**	**MT**
Year	**2002**	**2003**	**% Change**
Jan	40	0	-100%
Feb	30	0	-100%
Mar	30	0	-100%
Apr	20	0	-100%
May	200	360	80%
Jun	270	330	33%
Jul	260	300	27%
Aug	240	290	25%
Sep	190	250	53%
Oct	50	160	400%
Nov	100	190	60%
Dec	0	0	

PSD Table							
Country	Argentina						
Commodity	Fresh Tangerines				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)		
	2001	Revised	2002	Estimate	2003	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2002		01/2003		01/2004	MM/YYYY
Area Planted	39000	39000	36000	36000	38000	38000	(HECTARES)
Area Harvested	35000	35000	32000	32000	33000	33000	(HECTARES)
Bearing Trees	15000	15000	14000	14000	14000	14000	(1000 TREES)
Non-Bearing Trees	600	600	1000	1000	1000	1000	(1000 TREES)
TOTAL No. Of Trees	15600	15600	15000	15000	15000	15000	(1000 TREES)
Production	416	416	380	380	420	400	(1000 MT)
Imports	0	0	0	0	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	416	416	380	380	420	400	(1000 MT)
Exports	46	46	43	43	45	45	(1000 MT)
Fresh Dom. Consumption	325	325	292	292	330	310	(1000 MT)
Processing	45	45	45	45	45	45	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	416	416	380	380	420	400	(1000 MT)

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	**Argentina**		
Commodity	**Fresh Tangerines**		
Time Period	**CY**	**Units:**	**MT**
Exports for:	**2002**		**2003**
U.S.	0	**U.S.**	0
Others		**Others**	
Netherlands	19949	**Netherlands**	16058
UK	9055	**UK**	5645
Russian Federation	4839	**Russian Federation**	5596
Philippines	2294	**Philippines**	4096
Canada	3105	**Canada**	2422
Belgium	2617	**Belgium**	1284
Spain	1485	**Spain**	1075
Poland	516	**Poland**	1039
Hong Kong	1319	**Hong Kong**	808
Portugal	378	**Portugal**	703
Total for Others	45557		38726
Others not Listed	492		4025
Grand Total	46049		42751

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	**Argentina**		
Commodity	**Fresh Tangerines**		
Time Period	**CY**	**Units:**	**MT**
Imports for:	**2002**		**2003**
U.S.	0	**U.S.**	0
Others		**Others**	
Uruguay	15	**Uruguay**	456
Spain	12	**Spain**	6
Israel	21	**Israel**	0
Total for Others	48		462
Others not Listed	0		0
Grand Total	48		462

Prices Table			
Country	**Argentina**		
Commodity	**Fresh Tangerines**		
Prices in	**US$ FOB**	**per uom**	**MT**
Year	**2002**	**2003**	**% Change**
Jan	0	0	
Feb	430	470	9%
Mar	460	450	-2%
Apr	410	450	10%
May	390	460	18%
Jun	360	460	28%
Jul	360	430	19%
Aug	350	410	17%
Sep	240	400	67%
Oct	220	400	82%
Nov	20	0	-100%
Dec	0	0	

PSD Table							
Country	Argentina						
Commodity	Fresh Grapefruit				(HECTARES)(1000 TREES)(1000 MT)		
	2001	Revised	2002	Estimate	2003	Forecast	UOM
	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	USDA Official [Old]	Post Estimate [New]	
Market Year Begin		01/2002		01/2003		01/2004	MM/YYYY
Area Planted	12000	12000	12000	12000	13000	13000	(HECTARES)
Area Harvested	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	12000	(HECTARES)
Bearing Trees	2950	2950	2950	2950	3000	3000	(1000 TREES)
Non-Bearing Trees	150	150	150	150	100	100	(1000 TREES)
TOTAL No. Of Trees	3100	3100	3100	3100	3100	3100	(1000 TREES)
Production	170	170	185	185	157	150	(1000 MT)
Imports	3	3	1	1	0	0	(1000 MT)
TOTAL SUPPLY	173	173	186	186	157	150	(1000 MT)
Exports	25	25	30	30	20	20	(1000 MT)
Fresh Dom. Consumption	75	75	81	81	67	60	(1000 MT)
Processing	73	73	75	75	70	70	(1000 MT)
TOTAL DISTRIBUTION	173	173	186	186	157	150	(1000 MT)

Export Trade Matrix			
Country	**Argentina**		
Commodity	**Fresh Grapefruit**		
Time Period	**CY**	**Units:**	**MT**
Exports for:	**2002**		**2003**
U.S.	0	**U.S.**	0
Others		**Others**	
Belgium	12856	**Belgium**	16928
Netherlands	3273	**Netherlands**	3873
Spain	2038	**Spain**	2502
Romania	0	**Romania**	1409
Russian Federation	1859	**Russian Federation**	1392
Italy	455	**Italy**	777
Poland	101	**Poland**	612
Greece	578	**Greece**	430
Ukraine	237	**Ukraine**	393
United Kingdom	384	**United Kingdom**	343
Total for Others	21781		28659
Others not Listed	1110		408
Grand Total	22891		29067

Import Trade Matrix			
Country	**Argentina**		
Commodity	**Fresh Grapefruit**		
Time Period	**CY**	**Units:**	**MT**
Imports for:	**2002**		**2003**
U.S.	19	**U.S.**	0
Others		**Others**	
Paraguay	0	**Paraguay**	990
Uruguay	319	**Uruguay**	700
Chile	29	**Chile**	569
Israel	563	**Israel**	438
Brazil	0	**Brazil**	22
Total for Others	911		2719
Others not Listed	910		57
Grand Total	1821		2776

Prices Table			
Country	**Argentina**		
Commodity	**Fresh Grapefruit**		
Prices in	**US$ FOB**	**per uom**	**MT**
Year	**2002**	**2003**	**% Change**
Jan	0	0	
Feb	0	0	
Mar	190	0	-100%
Apr	290	310	7%
May	280	300	7%
Jun	280	330	18%
Jul	260	320	23%
Aug	210	330	57%
Sep	230	180	-22%
Oct	0	0	
Nov	0	0	
Dec	0	0	